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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FW 1-48

June 21, 1948

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1947 AND PRELIMINARY 1948

World wool production in 1948 is estimated at 3,830 million pounds, an increase of 100 million pounds or 2.7 percent above the revised estimate for 1947. The indicated production for 1948 is based upon estimates of the clip now being shorn in the Northern Hemisphere and a forward estimate of the Southern Hemisphere clip for the season beginning this summer and fall.

A higher production than a year ago is indicated for nearly all continents except North America, where production has been declining for 6 years. The decrease for North America is due largely to competition of other farm enterprises. Elsewhere in the world, pasture and feed conditions for sheep raising and wool production have been favorable during the past year, except in a few European countries. This contrasts sharply to the previous year when drought in a number of countries, including areas in the principal wool-producing country of Australia, caused some decline in sheep numbers and reduction in wool yields.

The 1948 estimate of world production of 3,830 million pounds is only slightly below the average annual production of 3,920 million pounds for the years 1936-40, and is 5 percent above the average annual production of 3,640 million pounds for the period 1931-35. Strengthening of wool prices during the past year has tended to cause wool production to be maintained or increased in most of the important wool-producing countries.

As stock sheep numbers in the United States on January 1, 1948 were 5 percent below a year earlier, wool production in that country is expected to show some decline in 1948 from the previous year. Similar trends are occurring in Canada, and with other countries in North America producing about the same as last year, total wool production for that continent is estimated at only 312 million pounds, the lowest since 1925.

In Europe, wool production for the current year showed some increase over a year earlier for the fourth consecutive year. Production in 1948 equals or exceeds that of 1947 in all countries except Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Eire, Greece, and the Netherlands. Production in these countries is expected to be lower because of unfavorable pasture and feed conditions during the latter part of 1947, which resulted in some liquidation of livestock numbers. The 1948 production of 420 million pounds for Europe is well below the average of 514 million pounds for the years 1936-40.

In Asia, production in 1948 is believed to be about the same as in 1947, except in Turkey and India, where slight increases have been reported for 1948.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis, 1/
averages 1931-35, 1936-40; annual 1943 to 1948 1/

Continent and Country	Averages		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 2/	1948 2/
	1931-35 : Million pounds	1936-40 : Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	17.3	15.6	17.8	19.3	19.6	17.1	14.1	11.3
United States								
Shorn	366.3	360.6	378.8	338.3	307.9	279.9	256.3	240.0
Pulled	64.8	64.7	65.2	73.5	70.5	61.3	52.0	50.0
Total	431.1	425.3	444.0	411.8	378.4	341.2	308.3	290.0
Estimated total 3/	458.2	451.7	472.8	442.2	409.2	369.5	333.6	312.5
Europe:								
Albania	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
Bulgaria	26.8	28.7	28.2	23.4	19.3	21.9	25.7	27.0
Eire	18.4	17.2	15.3	15.9	16.1	14.5	13.0	12.0
Estonia	1.9	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4
France 5/	36.9	37.1	26.9	26.0	25.0	26.5	28.6	29.3
Germany	30.5	39.8	45.7	49.9	-	-	-	-
Greece	17.7	19.3	11.4	9.3	11.2	13.5	16.7	16.3
Hungary	11.4	12.9	8.6	8.2	2.3	3.3	4.0	5.0
Italy	31.0	30.4	26.7	23.4	23.8	24.7	27.0	29.0
Latvia	4.2	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3.7	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2
Norway	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.3
Poland	9.9	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	15.8	16.3	17.1	16.7	15.8	17.6	18.0	18.0
Romania	53.9	50.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	66.9	70.0	83.5	88.0	81.4	79.0	77.0	77.2
Sweden	13.8	110.1	90.4	85.6	83.7	81.5	70.0	70.0
Switzerland	30.7	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	498.0	514.4	464.2	454.3	406.0	414.2	401.2	401.2
Soviet Union								
	159.8	272.0	260.0	245.0	250.0	260.0	270.0	275.0
Asia								
Afghanistan	38.0	36.3	27.5	27.7	24.7	29.5	30.0	30.0
Iran	18.5	21.6	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.2	24.7	24.2
Iraq and Lebanon	11.1	10.7	10.0	12.0	13.6	14.3	13.0	10.0
Nepal	41.4	67.7	62.0	67.0	70.0	69.0	56.0	61.0
Pakistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Turkey 1/	90.0	88.0	85.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Estimated total 8/	318.1	344.2	332.5	326.8	332.5	339.3	326.0	332.5

South America:

Argentina ^{9/}	361.0	411.0	515.0	505.0	505.0	515.0	495.0	500.0
Brazil ^{10/}	35.0	35.5	39.0	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	43.0
Chile	33.8	32.6	35.0	34.0	34.8	33.0	32.0	35.0
Peru ^{11/}	18.4	19.4	19.0	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1	21.0
Uruguay ^{12/}	110.6	126.2	147.9	156.6	175.2	176.0	160.0	170.0
Estimated total ^{13/}	575.5	638.9	771.6	771.6	791.2	800.6	763.6	786.8

Africa:

Algeria	19.1	22.6	23.0	22.7	21.6	19.8	20.2	20.2
Egypt	5.8	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco	30.7	35.1	40.0	39.0	40.0	30.0	25.0	28.0
Tunisia	11.9	12.0	14.5	13.0	13.2	11.8	11.0	7.9
Union of South Africa ^{14/}	269.0	252.0	250.0	234.0	210.0	210.0	208.0	210.0
Estimated total ^{15/}	343.1	336.5	339.9	321.3	297.5	284.4	277.0	278.9

Oceania:

Australia	1,010.5	1,051.9	1,169.0	1,016.5	932.9	970.0	990.0	1,040.0
New Zealand	281.1	313.8	330.0	372.0	365.0	360.0	360.0	370.0
Estimated total	1,291.8	1,365.9	1,499.1	1,388.6	1,298.0	1,330.1	1,350.1	1,410.1
Estimated world total ^{16/}	3,640.0	3,920.0	4,140.0	3,950.0	3,790.0	3,800.0	3,730.0	3,830.0

^{1/} For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. ^{4/} Includes Southern Dobrudja with Bulgaria and excludes it from Rumania for these years. ^{5/} Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. ^{6/} Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. ^{7/} Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). ^{8/} Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Outer Mongolia. ^{9/} Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston. ^{10/} Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. ^{11/} Based on surveys of the Junta Nacional de la Industria Lanar. ^{12/} Estimates of the Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais (Mercentile Exchange of Uruguay). ^{13/} Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Paraguay and Venezuela. ^{14/} Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. ^{15/} Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo and Libya. ^{16/} Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted.

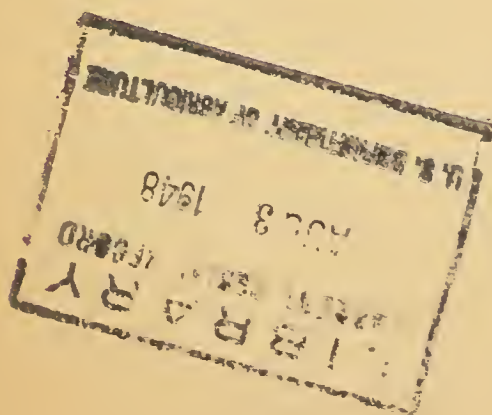
In South America, wool production for the season beginning this fall is expected to be slightly higher than the previous season in all the principal producing countries. Somewhat better pasture conditions have prevailed, especially in Uruguay, where flocks are recuperating from the 1943 drought. Strengthening of world prices of wool has tended to bolster wool production in Argentina, the principal wool-producing country of South America, during the past year, in contrast to a year earlier when export prices showed considerable weakness. Thus, Argentine wool production is expected to be maintained at the fairly high levels reached during the war, rather than to drop off as was indicated in 1946.

The Union of South Africa is by far the largest producing country in Africa. Some increase in wool production is expected there in 1948, but the size of the increase will be limited because of the larger-than-usual proportion of young sheep in the flocks. The sheep industry is recovering from the serious drought experienced in 1946.

For the first time since 1944, wool production in Australia is expected to exceed 1 billion pounds, including scoured wool at its greasy equivalent, and wool exported on skins. In May, conditions were reported as generally favorable in all pastoral areas throughout Australia, with the exception of northwestern and central western sections of Queensland. Good rains in many sheep-raising districts during April assured feed for winter. Stock are in very strong demand and supplies are still short, although numbers have been increasing as a result of good seasonal conditions. Spring lambing was good and the autumn drop is expected to be satisfactory in most states. Consequently, the present favorable outlook following the good general season of 1947 should result in a very satisfactory recovery of stock numbers in many areas which sustained heavy losses in the recent drought years. New Zealand is also expected to show a larger production of wool in the season beginning July 1 than was reported in the previous year.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Floyd E. Davis, Anna A. Jones, Karen J. Friedmann, and Mary E. Long.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FW 2-48

July 19, 1948

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL IN 1946 AND 1947

World trade in raw wool exceeded 3 billion pounds in 1946 but fell off to about 2.5 billion pounds in 1947. These figures are 0.7 and 0.2 billion pounds greater than the prewar (1935-39) average, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. 1/

The larger trade in 1946 and 1947 was made possible by an unprecedented demand for wool in most consuming countries, together with the large wartime accumulations in Southern Hemisphere supplying countries. 2/ Wool accumulated during the war when continental European countries, which are large consumers of wool, were cut off from their principal sources of supply in the Southern Hemisphere. With the re-opening of these European outlets, considerable wool was required to meet current mill activity and to build up to normal working stocks. Trade with Central Europe was resumed in 1947, and somewhat more wool moved into Europe than in 1946. This was partially made possible by the extension of credits to European countries by supplying countries and by the United Kingdom which had helped to finance the large wartime accumulations in the Southern Dominions. Although import statistics are not available, the Soviet Union was a large importer in 1947. That country purchased considerable quantities of wool in 1947 in Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, as well as from offerings in the United Kingdom.

Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Uruguay supplied nearly 95 percent of the world trade requirements for raw wool in 1946, compared to slightly more than 80 percent in the prewar period. These countries all exported considerably larger quantities in 1946 and 1947 than the average for the period 1935-39.

United States imports were large in 1946 as mills and manufacturers strove to fill the backlog of civilian demand. Imports dropped materially in 1947 but were still about 3 times the prewar (1935-39) average. Imports remain high because of both a high demand and a considerable reduction in domestic production.

Other countries importing large quantities of wool include the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy. These four countries and the United States import the bulk of the wool entering world trade much the same as the five Southern Hemisphere countries named above dominate the exports of raw wool.

1/ For information on world wool production by countries, see FW 1-48, World Wool Production in 1947 and Preliminary 1948, June 21, 1948. 2/ For information on world stocks of wool at the beginning of the 1947-48 season, see Foreign Crops and Markets, Volume 55, No. 23, of December 8, 1947.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural trade approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, F. E. Davis, A. A. Jones, M. E. Long, and C. H. Farnworth.

WOOL: International Trade - Averages 1935-39,
Annual 1946 and 1947

Country	Average 1935-39		1946		1947 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America						
Canada	6,241	19,337	4,481	53,169	3,131	39,339
Mexico	2/	2,041	5	12,115	2/	9,140
United States	325	224,498	13,388	1,246,727	12,720	644,000
Total	6,566	245,876	17,874	1,312,011	-	-
Europe						
Austria	183	3/4/20,900	0	0	5/	5/
Belgium	98,316	226,345	16,252	259,206	69,549	260,286
Bulgaria	4	1,693	6/	6/	6/	6/
Czechoslovakia	3/4/ 1,050	3/4/36,387	0	25,006	0	64,241
Denmark	353	4,149	798	9,081	621	12,867
Eire	14,250	691	8,355	4,413	8,749	5,304
Estonia	0	4/ 793	5/	5/	5/	5/
Finland	0	5,772	0	3,157	5/	5/
France	59,575	403,345	3,494	573,549	6,700	346,063
Germany	0	259,932	0	0	1/5/	1/5/
Greece	1,706	7,717	0	2,158	0	4,250
Hungary	839	2,126	0	2,476	0	7,765
Iceland	1,512	0	1,700	0	3,000	0
Italy	1,040	78,958	577	167,463	1,993	306,147
Latvia	0	3/ 1,885	5/	5/	5/	5/
Lithuania	0	1,010	5/	5/	5/	5/
Netherlands	3,908	16,318	4,797	32,419	1,014	6,059
Norway	272	2,161	-	7,767	-	8,862
Poland	80	46,045	0	42,461	5/	5/
Portugal	2,188	3,377	88	14,610	2/	23,992
Rumania	600	1,334	5/	5/	5/	5/
Spain	2,195	10/ 12,236	2,424	7,301	5/	5/
Sweden	427	16,885	5,894	39,270	5/	37,522
Switzerland	271	17,234	1,829	37,639	501	30,392
United Kingdom	26,072	628,893	41,185	475,257	25,792	620,832
Yugoslavia	1,143	8,179	5/	5/	5/	5/
Total Europe	215,984	1,804,365	87,393	1,703,233	-	-
U.S.S.R.	0	3/ 63,862	5/	5/	5/	5/

WOOL: International Trade - Averages 1935-39
Annual 1946 and 1947

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		1946		1947 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asia						
Cyprus	1,226	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Iran	12,890	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Iraq	13,651	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Syria and Lebanon	5,787 3/	386	5/	5/	5/	5/
Turkey	17,639	1,182	1,159	10,399	5/	5/
China	23,608	0 1/	1,036	0	5/	0
Japan	0	188,257	0	5/	0	5/
Total	74,801	189,825	2,195	10,399	-	-
South America						
Argentina	305,725	80	452,432	0	410,000 1/	0
Bolivia	0	166	0	2,814	0	5/
Brazil	10,151	3,783	4,796	3,967	9,325	4,047
Chile	23,335	769	16,667	3,904	13,148	2,110
Ecuador	12	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Falkland Islands	4,084	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Peru	5,130	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Uruguay	105,478	0	151,377	0	169,711	0
Total	454,035	4,798	625,272	10,685	-	-
Africa						
Algeria	12,822	0 1/	741 1/	3,366	5/	5/
Egypt and Sudan	4,489	0 1/	7,181 1/	1,851	641	2,800
French Morocco	10,036	0 1/	4,931	1,246	2,590	5,260
Tunisia	3,241	0	5/	5/	5/	5/
Union of South Africa	228,555	0	467,526	0	220,000	0
Total	259,143	0	480,379	6,463	-	-
Oceania						
Australia	821,740	0	1,168,964	0	865,990	0
New Zealand	273,618	0	365,199	0	357,811	0
Total	1,095,358	0	1,534,163	0	-	-
World total	2,105,887	2,308,726	2,747,276	3,042,791	-	-

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Four year average 1935 to 1938. 4/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in German statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 5/ Not available. 6/ Not reported separately--includes all types of wool. 7/ Imports commenced September 1947. 8/ Includes scoured, dyed and waste. 9/ UNRRA supplied 37 million pounds. The rest was supplied by U.S.S.R. 10/ Two year average.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and other information.

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OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FW 3-48

November 29, 1948

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION IN 1948

A world wool production in 1948 of 3,730 million pounds is now indicated by reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This total production, which includes both apparel and carpet wool, is less than 1 percent above the 1947 production but below earlier indications for this year.

The world estimate for 1948 is based upon reports of the clip shorn last spring in the Northern Hemisphere and on estimates of the Southern Hemisphere clip now in progress. Subsequent to the forward estimates for the latter area made last June, a deterioration of nearly 10 percent has occurred in the Argentine clip.

Generally favorable weather and forage conditions have prevailed during the past year in nearly all producing areas except Argentina. This, together with the strengthening of wool prices begun in 1947, has tended to cause wool production to be maintained or increased in most wool-producing countries. The notable exception is in the United States and Canada, where decreases due largely to the competition of other farm enterprises are continuing.

The 1948 estimate of world production of 3,730 million pounds is about 200 million pounds below the average annual production of 3,920 million pounds for the years 1936-40. Other comparisons for the world and for continents are contained in the following table:

WOOL: Estimated world production, greasy basis, by continents,
averages 1931-35 and 1936-40, annual 1941-42 and 1945-48

Continent	Average : 1931-35	Average : 1936-40	: 1941	: 1942	: 1945	: 1946	: 1947	: 1948
	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds
No. America	458	452	480	483	409	370	334	312
Europe	499	514	495	483	407	416	408	420
U.S.S.R.	160	272	300	290	250	260	270	285
Asia	318	344	354	338	332	340	330	331
So. America	576	639	714	737	791	813	763	715
Africa	343	337	345	350	298	284	268	279
Oceania	1,292	1,366	1,512	1,491	1,298	1,334	1,336	1,386
Total 1/	3,640	3,920	4,200	4,170	3,790	3,820	3,710	3,730

1/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, November 29, 1948.

Of the total world production of wool in 1948, about 78.2 percent is estimated as apparel-type wool and the balance carpet wool. This is only a slight change from the division in 1946 and 1947 when 79.1 and 78.5 percent, respectively, of total production was of the apparel type.

Production of wool in 1948 in Canada and the United States continued the downward trend begun three and four years ago. During 1948 the decline in the United States has been accelerated by poor grazing conditions in the major sheep areas of the Great Plains. Further declines in output are anticipated as returns from competing farm enterprises remain more attractive than sheep and wool.

The production of wool in Europe in 1948 exceeds the output in 1947. The largest increase is reported in Spain, normally the second largest producing country in Europe. A rise of about 14 percent in the 1948 Spanish clip as compared with last season is indicated. Because of the unusually favorable pasture conditions during the early part of the year, the 1948 output is estimated at 88 million pounds, grease basis, against 77 million a year ago. The estimate for 1948 indicates the largest output since prior to the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Production in the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Germany, the other principal producing countries in Europe, is expected to equal or exceed slightly the output in 1947. The output in some of the minor producing countries in Central and Northwestern Europe is expected to be slightly below that of 1947 because unfavorable pasture and crop conditions that prevailed in the summer of 1947.

Some increase in wool production in the Soviet Union, compared to previous years, is indicated for 1948. The breeding of sheep in many parts of the Soviet Union has received considerable attention in the past 15 years. Improvement in flocks and the need for wool are believed to be factors bringing about an increase in output in the Soviet Union.

Only minor changes in wool production in countries in Asia have been reported. The production of coarse wool in India and Pakistan is believed to be slightly lower in 1948 than a year earlier. Drought conditions in some of the wool-producing provinces, together with problems relating to partitioning of the two countries, have reduced prospects. The fighting occurring in North China may reduce the output of wool in that area, but the extent of any such reduction is unknown. The fighting is expected to have more effect upon the movement of wool from that country than upon actual production. Wool production in the Middle East remains relatively unchanged.

Wool production prospects in South America for the season begun this fall are below earlier indications as a result of severe winter weather, including heavy snowfall after mid-July in some regions in Patagonia. Largely as a result of these conditions, the Argentine clip of Merino, fine crossbred and medium crossbred wools is expected to drop 7 percent below last year. In addition, a drop of 15 percent in output of Argentine coarse wool is expected as a result of drought conditions and sheep losses during the past fall and winter among the native flocks in northwestern sections of Argentina. The overall decline in Argentine output of wool this season compared to last is generally estimated at 10 percent. On the basis of the revised 1947-48 estimated output of 475 million pounds, the

current season output is placed at 430 million pounds. In Uruguay the 1948 shearing season has been delayed due to weather conditions and the current clip is estimated at 150 million pounds compared to last year's clip of 159 million pounds. Wool prospects in Rio Grande do Sul, the principal producing State in Brazil, are excellent according to recent reports. The weather during the recent winter was exceptionally mild and the sheep death rate was unusually low.

In the Union of South Africa, weather and pasture conditions during the past few months have remained favorable for sheep and wool production. Wool production during the current season is expected to be 7 million pounds above the low production last season. The almost steady increase in fine wool prices over the past two years, along with improved producing conditions, have been incentives to an increase in production.

Except for some further deterioration in pastures in the northwestern and central western sections of Queensland, sheep and wool producing conditions in Australia have continued favorable the past six months. Thus, wool production for the current season will continue the upward trend in production experienced since the low level of 1945. Production this season will be near the average for the years 1936-40 but will be more than 100 million pounds below the average of the peak years 1941, 1942 and 1943. Had further deterioration not occurred in Queensland, production for the 1948-49 season might have reached 1,065 million pounds or 25 million pounds above present estimates. It is estimated that the 1948-49 season's clip will be composed of $73\frac{1}{2}$ percent Merino and $26\frac{1}{2}$ percent crossbred wool. In the 1946-47 season, the estimates were for 80 percent Merino and 20 percent crossbred.

Shorn wool production in New Zealand this year is expected to be above last year but an offsetting decrease in the production of slipe wool will result in an estimated total output of 345.4 million pounds, down 200,000 pounds from last season.

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WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages 1931-35; 1936-40, annual 1943-48 1/

Country and continent	Averages		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 <u>2/</u>	1948 <u>2/</u>
	1931-35	1936-40						
	Million pounds	Million pounds						
NORTH AMERICA:								
Canada.....	17.3:	15.6:	17.8:	19.3:	19.6:	17.1:	14.1:	11.7
United States.....	366.3:	360.6:	378.8:	338.3:	307.9:	279.9:	256.3:	237.3
Shorn.....	64.8:	64.7:	65.2:	73.5:	70.5:	61.3:	52.0:	52.0
Pulled.....	431.1:	425.3:	444.0:	411.8:	378.4:	341.2:	308.3:	289.3
Total.....	458.2:	451.7:	472.8:	412.2:	409.2:	369.5:	333.6:	312.2
Estimated total <u>3/</u>								
EUROPE:								
Austria.....	1.2:	1.3:	1.8:	2.0:	2.0:	1.7:	1.8:	2.0
Bulgaria.....	26.8:	28.7: <u>4/</u>	28.2: <u>4/</u>	23.4: <u>4/</u>	19.3: <u>4/</u>	21.9: <u>4/</u>	25.7: <u>4/</u>	28.6
Eire.....	18.4:	17.2:	15.3:	15.9:	16.1:	14.5:	13.0:	12.0
Estonia.....	1.9:	2.4:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Finland.....	2.3:	2.7:	1.8:	2.2:	2.2:	2.6:	2.4:	2.4
France <u>5/</u>	36.9:	37.1:	26.9:	26.0:	25.0:	26.5:	28.6:	29.3
Germany.....	30.5:	39.8:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Greece.....	17.7:	19.3:	11.4:	9.3:	11.2:	13.5:	16.7:	17.0
Hungary.....	11.4:	12.9:	8.6:	8.2:	2.3:	3.3:	4.0:	5.0
Italy.....	31.0:	30.4:	26.7:	23.4:	23.8:	24.7:	27.0:	28.0
Latvia.....	4.2:	5.9:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Lithuania.....	3.7:	3.6:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Netherlands.....	2.9:	3.1:	2.2:	2.4:	2.4:	2.7:	2.3:	2.2
Norway.....	5.8:	5.9:	5.8:	6.2:	6.1:	5.8:	6.0:	6.3
Poland.....	9.9:	11.8:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Portugal.....	15.8:	16.3:	17.1:	16.7:	15.8:	17.6:	18.0:	18.0
Rumania.....	53.9:	50.3:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Spain.....	68.9:	70.0:	83.5:	88.0:	81.5:	79.0:	77.0:	88.0
United Kingdom.....	113.8:	110.1:	90.4:	85.6:	83.7:	87.5:	70.0:	70.0
Yugoslavia.....	30.7:	34.7:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	-
Estimated total <u>6/</u>	499.0:	514.4:	464.2:	454.3:	406.9:	416.7:	406.5:	425.5
U.S.S.R.	159.6:	272.0:	260.0:	245.0:	250.0:	260.0:	270.0:	285.0
ASIA:								
Iran.....	38.0:	36.3:	27.5:	27.7:	28.7:	29.5:	30.0:	30.0
Iraq.....	18.5:	21.6:	21.0:	22.0:	23.0:	24.2:	24.2:	24.2
Lebanon.....	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	1.0:	0.9:	1.1
Syria..... <u>7/</u>	11.1: <u>7/</u>	10.7: <u>7/</u>	10.0: <u>7/</u>	12.0: <u>7/</u>	13.6:	13.3:	12.1:	12.1
Turkey.....	41.4:	67.7:	62.0:	67.0:	70.0:	69.0:	60.2:	64.1
Afghanistan.....	15.0:	15.0:	15.0:	15.0:	15.0:	15.0:	15.0:	15.0
China <u>8/</u>	90.0:	88.0:	85.0:	75.0:	75.0:	75.0:	75.0:	75.0
India..... <u>9/</u>	71.9: <u>9/</u>	72.9: <u>9/</u>	80.0: <u>9/</u>	76.0: <u>9/</u>	75.0:	54.5:	54.5:	53.0
Pakistan.....	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	26.0:	26.0:	25.0
Estimated total <u>10/</u>	318.1:	344.2:	332.5:	326.8:	332.5:	339.8:	330.2:	331.8

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages 1931-35; 1936-40, annual 1943-48 1/

Country and continent	Averages		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947 <u>2/</u>	1948 <u>2/</u>
	1931-35	1936-40						
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina <u>11/</u>	361.0:	411.0:	515.0:	505.0:	505.0:	515.0:	475.0:	430.0
Brazil <u>12/</u>	35.0:	35.5:	39.0:	40.0:	39.0:	51.0:	48.0:	50.0
Chile.....	33.8:	32.6:	35.0:	34.0:	34.8:	33.0:	44.1:	46.3
Peru <u>13/</u>	18.4:	19.4:	19.0:	19.8:	20.1:	20.1:	20.1:	20.7
Uruguay <u>14/</u>	110.6:	126.2:	147.9:	156.6:	175.2:	176.0:	158.7:	149.9
Estimated total <u>15/</u> ..	574.8:	638.9:	771.6:	771.6:	791.0:	812.6:	763.4:	714.7
AFRICA:								
Algeria.....	19.1:	22.6:	23.0:	22.7:	21.6:	19.8:	13.8:	18.3
French Morocco.....	30.7:	35.1:	40.0:	39.0:	40.0:	30.0:	25.0:	28.0
Tunisia.....	11.9:	12.0:	14.5:	13.0:	13.2:	11.8:	11.0:	7.9
Union of South Africa <u>16/</u> ..	269.5:	252.3:	250.0:	234.0:	210.0:	209.3:	205.2:	212.0
Estimated total <u>17/</u> ..	343.1:	336.8:	339.9:	321.3:	297.5:	283.7:	267.5:	279.0
OCEANIA:								
Australia.....	1,010.5:	1,051.9:	1,169.0:	1,016.5:	932.9:	974.0:	990.0:	1,040.0
New Zealand.....	281.1:	313.8:	330.0:	372.0:	365.0:	360.0:	345.6:	345.4
Estimated total.....	1,291.8:	1,365.9:	1,499.1:	1,388.6:	1,298.0:	1,334.1:	1,335.7:	1,385.5
Estimated world total <u>18/</u>	3,640.0:	3,920.0:	4,140.0:	3,950.0:	3,790.0:	3,820.0:	3,710.0:	3,730.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the Spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Includes Southern Dobrudja with Bulgaria and excludes it from Rumania for these years. 5/ Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. 6/ Includes estimates for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Albania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. 7/ Includes Lebanon. 8/ Includes China Proper (22 Provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 9/ Includes what is now Pakistan. 10/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Pales, Trans-Jordan and Outer Mongolia. 11/ Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston except 1948. 12/ Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. 13/ Based on surveys of the Junta Nacional de la Industria Lanar. 14/ Estimates of the Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais (Mercantile Exchange of Uruguay). 15/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands, Paraguay, and Venezuela. 16/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. 17/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo and Libya. 18/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted.

U. S. R. A. G. Y.
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